VELUTI IN SPECULUM.

# ADVICE

TO THE

# OFFICERS

OF THE

# BRITISH ARMY:

With the ADDITION of ſome Hints to the Drummer and Private Soldier.

RIDICULUM ACRI
FORTIUS ET MELIUS PLERUMQUE SECAT RES.

*Safe from the Bar, the Pulpit and the Throne,*
*Yet touch'd and mov'd by Ridicule alone.*

THE SIXTH EDITION.

LONDON:
Printed by W. RICHARDSON, for G. KEARSLEY, in Fleet-ſtreet.
M DCC LXXXIII.
[Price Half-a-Crown.]

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ENTERED AT STATIONERS HALL.

THOUGH the very extenſive and rapid ſale of this little volume, together with the general approbation of the public, particularly of ſuch gentlemen, as, from their profeſſional character, we muſt allow to be the moſt competent judges, may be thought a ſufficient teſtimony of its merit, yet as the judgment of the critics may ſerve the the more ſtrongly to ratify and confirm it, the publiſher has taken upon himſelf to inſert the following ſtrictures, extracted from the different Reviews and Magazines.

*Maty's Review for November* 1782.

"This entertaining little piece of raillery, for which I have to return my thanks to the unknown author, yields to its model, Swift's Advice to Servants, in nothing but having come after it. In wit, ſatire, knowledge of the world, elegance of manners, and indignation at contemptible vice, it is equal, and in object it is much ſuperior; for what is the endeavour to correct thoſe who cannot read, whom we ourſelves make what they are, and who, *cæteris paribus*, are as good as ourſelves; what is this in compariſon of the attempt to reform that body (or rather I ſhould hope the few diſgraceful individuals of that body) which ought to be every thing that is humane and generous, and upon whoſe conduct the national character depends, more than upon that of any other body of men whatever? The book will have this effect: for, as it is ſoon read, is pleaſantly written, and abounds in hits which the moſt ſtupid corporal cannot miſs, it will be in every regiment, ready to ſeize and faſten upon ridicule the inſtant it appears."

*Britiſh Magazine and Review for December* 1782.

"The ſenſible and ingenious author of this very intereſting little work, hath, with peculiar ſpirit and exactneſs, marked out in a vein of irony the actual duty and rule of conduct for every officer in the army.

army, from a commander in chief to a drum-major, omitting no ſingle circumſtance that it behoves each rank to be acquainted with; but we are deceived if he has not particular characters in view in ſome parts of his inſtructions, and in particular his addreſs to commanders in chief.———

"But we will not anticipate the pleaſure our ſenſible military readers will receive in peruſing this pleaſing pamphlet, which ſhould be read at leaſt once a week at every meſs in Great Britain and it's dependencies."

## *Critical Review for December* 1782.

"This little tract is one of the ſevereſt ſatires which we remember to have ſeen; it is ſimilar to Swift's Advice to Servants; and, by the ironical reaſon for each direction, conveys the keeneſt reproof for conduct which would diſgrace the loweſt followers of a regiment. We would recommend this agreeable monitor to the army in general; a good officer will be as little affected by theſe ſarcaſms as a reſpectable divine by Foote's Minor, or an intelligent phyſician by Garth's Diſpenſary. If there are any who, from youthful impetuoſity, or a miſplaced confidence in their own conduct and abilities, have realized this ſatire, we would adviſe them publicly to join in the laugh at the author's wit; and privately, by cool reflection, to diſcover their errors; and, by a ſerious and determined reſolution, endeavour to amend them.

"The author has very politely concluded with the well-known adage, *qui capit, ille facit*; ſo that no one can pretend to be angry, who does not appear to feel the force of his ridicule, and to acknowledge its juſtice."

## *Gentleman's Magazine for January* 1783.

"This little volume, which is by no mean hand, gives ironical advice to all ranks of officers, from the commander in chief down to the corporal and drum-major. It is evidently framed on the model of Swift's Advice to Servants, and exhibits a good copy of an excellent original.———

"The ſucceſs that has attended this performance will probably produce an inundation of Advices; and Law, Phyſic, and Divinity, as well as the Navy, we doubt not, will have their Adviſers. That they will be as well qualified as the preſent, can hardly be expected.

*European*

## *European Magazine for January* 1783.

" This is one of the moſt laughable pieces of irony that has appeared ſince Swift provoked the riſible muſcles. We can trace many living characters in this animated performance, and, in bold colouring above the reſt, we readily diſcovered the lean and ſlipper'd Pantaloon of Mars.

## *London Magazine for February* 1783.

" Let them behold (ſays the Roman ſatiriſt) the fair form of Virtue, that they may conſume with ths aguiſh of repentant ſorrow for having forſook her." This writer, to effect the ſame good purpoſe, holds up the image of vice and folly in their native colours, and with an exact and undiſguiſed delineation of their lineaments, in order to ſhame men out of a diſgraceful and unworthy connection with ſuch odious and ridiculous monſters. The deſign is truly laudable; and the execution is maſterly. The advice, though in form gay and ironical, yet in reality, is ſerious and pointed. No one who reads this exquiſite piece, if he hath the feelings of virtue, if he poſſeſſes tho generous pride of patriotiſm, however he may be diverted by the writer's happy talent at ridicule, but muſt, at the concluſion, find his pleaſure repreſſed by mingled indignation and concern; and while he pathetically exclaims " Are theſe things ſo ?"---He will only lament, but not wonder, that the ſun of Britain is ſhorn of his beams!"

## *Monthly Review for February* 1783.

" This author diſcloſes a rich vein of wit. His advice, though clothed in the lighter form of irony, diſcovers a ſolid and penetrating judgment: and, while he holds a mirror up, that reflects the true features of vice and folly, he attempts to make ingenuous ſhame accompliſh the work of rational conviction.

Safe from the bar, the pulpit, and the throne,
Yet touched and mov'd by ridicule alone.

For there are thoſe who may be laughed out of vice and folly, when all the powers of argument, and all the ſanctions of religion, prove ineffectual to reclaim them.

" I

" It appears to be the wiſh of this truly ingenious writer, to contribute his part towards reſtoring the credit of the army, by checking the ſtill further progreſs of thoſe abuſes and irregularities that have of late ſo much ſullied its honour, and diminiſhed its importance, in the view of other countries, as well as in the eſtimation of the wiſer part of our own; and by inſpiring every officer with ſentiments worthy the duty and character of Britiſh ſoldiers."

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*Juſt Publiſhed, Price Two Shillings,*

THE ART OF PLEASING; or, INSTRUCTIONS for YOUTH in the firſt Stage of Life, in a Series of Letters to the PRESENT EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, by the late

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A Periodical Publication ſpeaks of this Work in the following Terms:

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"The late LORD CHESTERFIELD wrote them from Bath to the preſent Lord, when he was under the tuition of the unfortunate Dr. Dodd."

"They are totally diſtinct from his *Letters* to his *Son*, publiſhed ſome years ſince."

BRITISH MUSEUM 6 AU 85

# INTRODUCTION.

IT may, perhaps, to many perſons appear quite needleſs to publiſh any new ſyſtems of advice, after the infinite number that have already made their appearance in the world: for, beſides thoſe ſo diſtinguiſhed in the title-page, all the treatiſes on ethics, as well as the ſermons of our divines, and the ſyſtems of œconomy and politeneſs, may be ranked under that denomination. It is an old obſervation, that there are more ready to give, than to take, advice; and, in the ſame manner, we may aſſert, without going far beyond the bounds of truth, that there

are at preſent, in the world, more authors than readers. The particular branch too, to which this little work is addreſſed, has not been neglected; and it is an officer's own fault, if he is not ſufficiently informed of his duty: books enough have been publiſhed on the ſubject, from thoſe of Arrian, Onoſander, and Vegetius, down to our modern ſyſtems of military diſcipline, to fill a bookſeller's ſhop; which any one may be convinced of, who will give himſelf the trouble of going to Charing-croſs. As the world in general does not ſeem to have become more wiſe or virtuous, in conſequence of the numberleſs volumes that have have been written for their inſtruction and improvement; ſo it does not appear that the different military publications within this laſt century have added either to the knowledge or capacity of our generals, or to the good conduct or diſcipline of our armies. Convinced as we are, then, of the

futility

futility of all former attempts, why enter on a freſh one? Does the author flatter himſelf, that he poſſeſſes more powers of perſuaſion than his brethren? No. But he has diſcovered the ſole reaſon why other adviſers have been ſo little attended to: namely, becauſe they have laid down a line of conduct in direct oppoſition to the inclination of their readers. Now, he has purſued a very different method; has endeavoured to ſeaſon his admonition to their appetites: and though he cannot expect to have ſo many readers, he doubts not but that his precepts and maxims will have more followers, than thoſe of Socrates or Epictetus, or any other moraliſt, who has undertaken the arduous taſk of reforming mankind.

Different maxims being adapted to the different ranks, he has addreſſed himſelf ſeparately to each, from the commander in chief of an army, down

to the loweſt order of non-commiſſioned officers. It may be judged a piece of preſumption to offer inſtructions to commanders, who have grown grey in the ſervice, and muſt be ſuppoſed to have already acquired ſufficient experience and knowledge of their buſineſs. How far our generals may have had experience in their profeſſion, or how far they may ſtand in need of advice, the author will not pretend to determine: he is, indeed, apt to imagine, that *ſome of them* are fully acquainted with his maxims, and have taken care, in the courſe of their command, to put them in practice. Such gentlemen may ſpare themſelves the trouble of peruſing them: he profeſſes to write only for the inſtruction of the inexperienced and the uninformed.

ADVICE

# ADVICE

TO THE

# OFFICERS

OF THE

# BRITISH ARMY.

## CHAPTER I.

*To General Officers, commanding in Chief.*

A Commander in chief is to the army under his command, what the ſoul is to the body: it can neither think nor act without him; and, in ſhort, is as perfect a non-entity without its commander, as a wife is without her

her husband. You must, therefore, through pure good-will and affection for your troops, take care of your own sacred person, and never expose it to any dangers. You have not arrived at this rank without knowing the folly of knocking one's head against a post, when it can be avoided. When any service of danger is to be performed, you should send your second in command, or some inferior officer—but whomsoever you send, if he succeeds in the business, be sure to take all the merit of it to yourself.

You must be as absolute in your command, and as inaccessible to your troops, as the Eastern sultans, who call themselves the Lord's vicegerents upon earth. In fact, a commander in chief is greater than a sultan; for if he is not the Lord's vicegerent, he is the King's, which in the idea of a military man, is much better.

As

As no other perſon in your army is allowed to be poſſeſſed of a ſingle idea, it would be ridiculous, on any occaſion, to aſſemble a council of war, or, at leaſt, to be guided by their opinion: for, in oppoſition to yours, they muſt not truſt to the moſt evident perception of their ſenſes. It would be equally abſurd and unmilitary to conſult their convenience; even when it may be done without any detriment to the ſervice: that would be taking away the moſt effectual method of exerciſing their obedience, and of perfecting them in a very conſiderable branch of military diſcipline.

You have heard that ſecrecy is one of the firſt requiſites in a commander. In order, therefore, to get a name for this great military virtue, you muſt always be ſilent and ſullen, particularly at your own table; and I would adviſe you to ſecure your ſecrets the more effectually, by depoſiting them

them in the ſafeſt place you can think of; as, for inſtance, in the breaſt of your wife or miſtreſs.

Ignorance of your profeſſion is likewiſe beſt concealed by ſolemnity and ſilence, which paſs for profound knowledge upon the generality of mankind. A proper attention to theſe, together with extreme ſeverity, particularly in trifles, will ſoon procure you the character of a good officer.

It is your duty to be attentive to the public good, but not without ſome regard to your own, in your diſpenſation of favours. You muſt take care never to advance an officer above one ſtep at a time, however brilliant his merit, unleſs he be your relation: for you muſt conſider, that your ignorance in the higher branches of your profeſſion can only be covered by the ſtricteſt attention to punctilio, and the *minutiæ* of the ſervice.

As

As you probably did not riſe to your preſent diſtinguiſhed rank by your own merit, it cannot reaſonably be expected that you ſhould promote others on that ſcore.

Above all, be careful never to promote an intelligent officer; a brave, chuckle-headed fellow will do full as well to execute your orders. An officer, that has an iota of knowledge above the common run, you muſt conſider as your perſonal enemy; for you may be ſure he laughs at you and your manœuvres.

A principal part of your duty is to ſee juſtice diſtributed among your troops. Military law being ſo ſummary and conciſe, you will not find this a difficult matter: but if, ſimple as it is, you ſhould be entirely unacquainted with it, you may ſubſtitute your own good will and pleaſure—and that, in fact, muſt be juſtice; for a

commander in chief is as infallible as the Pope, and, being the King's repreſentative, he can do no wrong, any more than his royal maſter.

In diſtributing juſtice, you muſt always incline a little to the ſtrongeſt ſide. Thus, if a diſpute happens between a field officer and a ſubaltern, you muſt, if poſſible, give it in favour of the former.—Force is indeed the ruling principle in military affairs; in conformity to which the French term their cannon, the *ratio ultima regum*.

Subordination being highly neceſſary in an army, you muſt take care to keep a proper diſtance, firſt between yourſelf and your ſecretary, then between your ſecretary and the general officers on the ſtaff; and ſo on to the laſt link in the military chain.

Though you are not to allow ſwearing in others, it being forbidden by the

the articles of war, yet by introducing a few oaths occaſionally into your diſcourſe, you will give your inferiors ſome idea of your courage; eſpecially if you ſhould be advanced in years: for then they muſt think you a dare-devil indeed. I would recommend it to you to make uſe of ſome oath or execration peculiar to yourſelf, in imitation of Queen Elizabeth and Captain Bobadil; as, "I hope to be damned," or any other equally expreſſive of your future wiſhes or expectations.

Remember that eaſe and convenience are apt to render ſoldiers effeminate; witneſs Hannibal's army at Capua. Never, therefore, let the troops have comfortable quarters; and as money, according to Horace, lowers a man's courage, be ſure to cut off every emolument from your army, to prevent the impediment of a full purſe. No perſons will behave ſo deſperately in action as thoſe who are tired of

their lives; *Ibit eò quò vis qui zonam perdidit*—and the more you pinch the army under your command, the more you may appropriate to your own uſe: your country can afford to make you the handſomer allowance.

If you ſerve under a miniſtry, with whom œconomy is the word, make a great buſtle and parade about retrenchment; it will be prudent for you, likewiſe, to put it, in ſome meaſure, into practice; but not ſo as to extend to your own perquiſites, or thoſe of your dependents. Theſe ſavings are beſt made out of the pay of the ſubaltern officers and private ſoldiers; who, being little able to bear it, will of courſe make much complaint of it, which will render your regard to œconomy the more conſpicuous. And though your pay-maſter, or commiſſary-general, may touch more than the amount of all that you retrench from the body of the army, no matter, if you

you go ſnacks with them: the public need know nothing about it, if they are but ſnug, and learn how to keep their own ſecrets.

Should the duties bear hard on any particular corps, never attend in the leaſt to their repreſentations. Remonſtrances are the forerunners of mutiny; and it is the higheſt inſult to your rank and command to inſinuate that you are not infallible. This rule, however, may be diſpenſed with, when the colonel or commanding-officer happens to be a peer or a man of great intereſt.

Be ſure to give out a number of orders. It will at leaſt ſhew the troops you do not forget them. The more trifling they are, the more it ſhews your attention to the ſervice; and ſhould your orders contradict one another, it will give you an opportunity of altering them, and find ſubject for freſh regulations.

You

You will doubtleſs ſoon learn what to do with the ſecret-ſervice money. The gullibility of the miniſters at home may perhaps induce them to believe, that this is all expended on ſpies, on gaining intelligence, and other public intereſts. So a part of it is, however ſmall; but there are other ſervices equally ſecret, and no leſs important—to the commander in chief, which muſt be ſupplied from this fund, eſpecially if he has paſſed his grand climacteric. In this you cannot be ſaid to cheat the public; for you give them the real ſtate of the expence; ſo that there is no knavery or colluſion in the matter.

You ſhould have a clever ſecretary to write your diſpatches, in caſe you ſhould not be ſo well qualified yourſelf. This gentleman may often ſerve to get you out of a ſcrape. You muſt take pains ſo to interlard your letters with technical terms, that neither the public,

public, nor the minister to whom they are addressed, will understand them; especially if the transactions you are describing be trivial; it will then give them an air of importance. This is conformable to the maxim in epic and dramatic poetry, of raising the diction at times to cover the poverty of the subject.

In your first official letter you must ingraft a tolerable number of French words, though there be English ones equally à propos, to give people an idea of your military talents: but then you should take care to keep up the same spirit of writing, otherwise they may imagine, that your abilities and your language are exhausted together.

If upon service you have any ladies in your camp, be valiant in your conversation before them. There is nothing pleases the ladies more than to

hear

hear of ſtorming breaches, attacking the covert-way ſword in hand, and ſuch like martial exploits. This however I only recommend at night over the bottle: it cannot be expected that you ſhould be ſo valiant and blood-thirſty, upon mature deliberation, the next morning; that, indeed, would be murder in cold blood.

Nothing is ſo commendable as generoſity to an enemy. To follow up a victory, would be taking the advantage of his diſtreſs. It will be ſufficient therefore for you to ſhew, that you can beat him when you think proper. Beſides, giving your enemy too ſevere a drubbing may put an end to the war, before you have feathered your neſt handſomely, and provided for your relations and dependents.

When you have occaſion to put into winter quarters or cantonments in an enemy's country, you ſhould place your

your worſt troops, or thoſe you can leaſt depend upon, in the out-poſts: for if the enemy ſhould form the deſign of cutting them off, though he would be the more likely to ſucceed in it, yet the loſs, you know, is of the leſs conſequence to your army.

When an inferior general is to be detached upon an expedition, be ſure to ſend the moſt ignorant and inexperienced; for he ſtands the moſt in need of a leſſon.

You ſhould always act openly and fairly both with friends and foes. Never therefore ſteal a march, or lay in ambuſh; neither ſhould you fire upon or attack your enemy in the night. If you have read Pope's tranſlation of Homer, you may remember what Hector ſays, when about to fight with Ajax:

*—Open be our fight, and bold each blow;*
*I ſteal no conqueſt from a noble foe.*

If you are purſuing a retreating enemy, let him get a few days march a-head, to ſhew him that you have no doubt of being able to overtake him, when you ſet about it: and who knows but this proceeding may encourage him to ſtop? After he has retired to a place of ſecurity, you may then go in queſt of him with your whole army.

It will be your own fault, if you do not make a fortune in the courſe of your command. When you come home, you have nothing to do but to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*. I would have you build a villa, and, in imitation of the great Duke of Marlborough, call it by the name of the moſt conſiderable victory you have gained. If you have gained no victory, you may perhaps have taken ſome town without

without ramparts or garriſon to defend it; which, if it has but a ſounding name, the public will give you as much credit for, as they would for Liſle, or Bergen-op-Zoom.

If you ſhould ever be called into the ſervice again, you will be too wiſe from your paſt experience to go and expoſe your old bones in Germany, America, or the Indies. So I would adviſe you to get the command of a camp or diſtrict in old England; where you may enjoy all the pomp and parade of war, and, at the ſame time, be tolerably ſecure from thoſe hard knocks, which your neceſſities impelled you to riſk in your younger days.

## CHAP. II.

### *To General Officers upon the Staff.*

NOtwithſtanding your diſtinguiſhed rank in the army, whether you are a general, a lieutenant-general, a major-general, or a brigadier, you are no more to the commander in chief than a petty nabob is to the Great Mogul. If ever you wiſh to riſe a ſtep above your preſent degree, you muſt learn that maxim in the art of war, of currying favour with your ſuperiors; and you muſt not only cringe to the commander in chief himſelf, but you muſt take eſpecial care to keep in with his favourites, and dance attendance upon his ſecretary.

The more ſervility and fawning you practiſe towards thoſe above you, the more you have a right to exact from

thoſe

those beneath you. You must therefore take care to let all the subalterns know what respect is due to a general officer.

If any appointments, such as extra-engineer, brigade-major, inspector of the works, or resident-commissary, happen to fall within your disposal; be sure to give them all in your own regiment, and to persons who do not want them, and are incapable of doing the business. The less they are qualified to act, the greater the obligation to you, and the more evident the demonstration of your power. It will shew that your favour is sufficient to enable a man to hold and to discharge any office, however deficient his knowledge of the duties.

Nothing shews a general's attention more than requiring a number of returns, particularly such as it is difficult to make with any degree of accuracy.

Let

Let your brigade-major, therefore, make out a variety of forms, the more red lines the better: as to the information they convey, that is immaterial; no one ever reads them, the chief uſe of them being to keep the adjutants and ſerjeants in employment, and to make a perquiſite to your valet-de-chambre, who can ſell them at the ſnuff-ſhop or to the grocer.

Whenever you are to review a regiment under your command, a ſhort time before the review enquire the particular mode of exerciſe which the regiment has been accuſtomed to, and oblige them to alter it for one quite different. This will ſhew you are acquainted with the *minutiæ* or elements of the military ſcience, as well as the *Grand Tactick*. Thus, if the regiment has been accuſtomed to mark the cadence with the left foot, order them to do it with the right. Change the time of the manual; and make other

alte-

alterations of equal importance. It will occupy the attention of the ſoldier, and prevent him from falling into idleneſs, the ſource of all evil.

If it ſhould happen to rain when you are reviewing the troops, I would recommend it to you to provide yourſelf with a *parapluie*, and not imitate the conduct of an Iriſh general, who, at a late review of the volunteers at Waterford, walked along the line with his hat off, during an inceſſant ſhower of rain. A general's perſon is to be ſecured as well from the fury of the elements, as from that of the enemy's cannon. Beſides, though we may admit the texture of your ſkull to be equally ſubſtantial, yet as you have ſeen ſome ſervice, it may not require quite ſo much cooling as that of the Hibernian general.

If you ſhould command in a fortreſs that is laid ſiege to, you muſt reſerve your

your fire to the laſt, that your ammu-
nition may not be exhauſted: beſide
firing upon the enemy would ſo retard
their progreſs, that your garriſon might
be ſtarved into a capitulation, before
you could have a fair opportunity of
beating them.

But where an enemy thinks himſelf
able to beſiege you in a fortreſs, the
beſt and ſafeſt way to convince him of
his miſtake, is to march out and give
him battle.

You may ſometimes, however unfit
for it, be entruſted with the command
of an expedition. In this caſe, I dare
ſay you will take care to aſſume all
the privileges of a commander in chief:
I ſhall therefore refer you to ſome of
the hints addreſſed to that officer in the
laſt chapter.

## CHAP. III.

### *To Aid-de-Camps of General Officers.*

AN aid-de-camp is to his general what Mercury was to Jupiter, and what the jackall is to the lion. It is a poſt that very few can fill with credit, and requires parts and education to execute its duties with propriety. Miſtake me not; I do not mean that you are to puzzle your brain with Mathematicks, or ſpoil your eyes with poring over Greek and Latin. Nor is it neceſſary you ſhould underſtand military manœuvres, or even the manual exerciſe. It is the graces you muſt court, by means of their high prieſt, a dancing-maſter. Learn to make a good bow; that is the firſt grand eſſential; the next is to carve and hold the toaſt; and if you aſpire to great eminence, get a few French

and German phraſes by rote: theſe, beſides giving you an air of learning, may induce people to ſuppoſe you have ſerved abroad. Next to theſe accompliſhments, the art of liſtening with a ſeeming attention to a long ſtory, will be of great uſe to you; particularly if your general is old, and has ſerved in former wars, or has accidentally been preſent at any remarkable ſiege or battle. On all occaſions take an opportunity of aſking him ſome queſtion, that may lead him to deſcribe the particulars of thoſe tranſactions.

You are not only the Sir Clement Cottrell at the general's levee, but you muſt alſo act as his *Nomenclator* abroad. Whenever you whiſper in his ear the name of any officer, you ſhould at the ſame time contrive, if poſſible, to drop ſome little hint of his character, or ſome anecdote, though it ſhould be in the officer's favour. This will give

the general an idea of your extenſive knowledge.

If your general keeps a girl, it is your duty to ſquire her to all public places, and to make an humble third of a party at whiſt or quadrille; but be ſure never to win: if you ſhould be ſo unlucky as to have a good hand, when againſt your general, renounce, or by ſome other means contrive to make as little of it as you can.

When your general invites any ſub-alterns to his table, it will be unbecoming your dignity to take any notice of them. If there are any field-officers or captains invited, you may condeſcend to chatter and hob-nob with *them*. You may, indeed, be under the neceſſity of carving for the ſub-alterns, that being your immediate office; in which caſe, help them to the coarſeſt bits, and take care that they

are viſited by the bottle as ſeldom as poſſible.

Whenever the general ſends you with a meſſage in the field, though ever ſo trifling, gallop as faſt as you can up to and againſt the perſon, to whom it is addreſſed. Should you ride over him, it would ſhew your alertneſs in the performance of your duty.

In delivering the meſſage be as conciſe as poſſible, no matter whether you are underſtood or not, and gallop back again as faſt as you came. To appear the more warlike, you ſhould ride with your ſword drawn; but take care you do not cut your horſe's ear off.

When the general reviews a regiment, it is your buſineſs to receive the returns. Juſt as the officer paſſes by, contrive to run againſt him, ſo as to make him loſe the ſtep, and put him

out at leaſt, if you cannot throw the whole diviſion into diſorder.

In coming with orders to a camp, gallop through every ſtreet of the different regiments, particularly if the ground is ſoft and boggy. A great man ſhould always leave ſome tracks behind him.

Make it your buſineſs, in common, with the chaplain and adjutant, to collect all the news and ſcandal of the camp or garriſon, and report it to your general. But be careful not to loſe any particulars, eſpecially if any officers of the general's regiment are concerned: this will prevent your being rivalled in his confidence.

You ſhould always aſſume a myſterious air; and if any one aſks you the moſt trifling queſtion, ſuch as, whether the line will be out at exerciſe tomorrow? or any other matter of equal im-

importance, never give a direct anſwer; but look grave, and affectedly turn the diſcourſe to ſome other ſubject. If a ſubaltern ſhould only venture to aſk you, what it is o'clock? you muſt not inform him, in order to ſhew that you are fit to be entruſted with ſecrets.

In a word, let your deportment be haughty and inſolent to your inferiors, humble and fawning to your ſuperiors, ſolemn and diſtant to your equals.

CHAP.

## CHAP. IV.

### *To Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels commanding corps.*

AS ſoon as you have arrived at the command of a regiment, you will form your conduct upon the model of your ſuperiors, and be as deſpotic in your little department as the great Cham of Tartary. When giving orders to your regiment on the parade, or marching at the head of it, you will doubtleſs, feel as bold as a cock, and look as fierce as a lion; yet, when the commander in chief, or any other general officer approaches, it muſt all ſubſide into the meekneſs of the lamb and the obſequiouſneſs of the ſpaniel.

You are to conſider yourſelf as the father of your corps, and muſt take care to exerciſe a paternal authority over

over it: as a good father does not ſpare the rod, ſo ſhould not a commanding officer ſpare the cat-of-nine-tails.

It is your duty alſo to be very attentive to the good of your regiment, and to keep a watchful eye to its advantage, except when it claſhes with your own. If you have intereſt with the commander in chief, always be careful to ſecure yourſelf good winter quarters; and if you have an inclination to any particular town, either from having a miſtreſs there, or any other good cauſe, you need not mind marching your regiment two or three hundred miles to it. Though it will fatigue the ſoldiers and drain the officers purſes, they will not dare to grumble at it, but will be happy, I am ſure, to oblige their commander. Soldiers, you know, are merely intended for your uſe and convenience, juſt as the people are created

for

for the pleaſure of the kings who govern them.

But if there are any of your field-officers, or others, who have more intereſt at Court than yourſelf, you muſt direct your march where they think proper. I knew an inſtance of a major, who, being fond of the ſports of the field, got his regiment ordered from their encampment in Kent into winter quarters in Cornwall. Hearing, however, when the regiment had got to Exeter in its way, that there was better ſhooting, as well as hunting, in Hampſhire, he immediately poſts to the War-office, and gets the order countermanded. They are accordingly faced to the right-about, and marched back again to the New Foreſt; where they arrive, the ſoldiers without ſhoes, and the officers without any inclination for hunting. Thus had they the pleaſure of ſeeing the world, and of marching two hundred miles and back again, to the

great advantage of the publicans, and the farmers' pigs and fowls on the road—becauſe their major was a ſportſman.

When promoted to the command of a regiment from ſome other corps, ſhew them that they were all in the dark before, and, overturning their whole routine of diſcipline, introduce another as different as poſſible; I will not ſuppoſe of your own—you may not have genius enough for that: but if you can only contrive to vamp up ſome old exploded ſyſtem, it will have all the appearance of novelty to thoſe, who have never practiſed it before: the few who have, will give you credit for having ſeen a great deal of ſervice.

If your regiment ſhould not be provided with a band of muſic, you ſhould immediately perſuade the captains to raiſe one. This, you know, is kept

at their expence, whilſt you reap the principal benefit; for beſides keeping them always with your own company, and treating them as your own private band, they will, if properly managed, as by lending them to private parties, aſſemblies, &c. ſerve to raiſe you a conſiderable intereſt among the gentlemen of the country, and, what is of more conſequence, among the ladies.

You cannot take too much pains to maintain ſubordination in your corps. The ſubalterns of the Britiſh army are but too apt to think themſelves gentlemen; a miſtake which it is your buſineſs to rectify. Put them, as often as you can, upon the moſt diſagreeable and ungentlemanly duties; and endeavour by every means to bring them upon a level with the ſubaltern officers of the German armies.

Never ſpeak kindly to a non-commiſſion officer. An auſtere and diſtant

behaviour gives them an elevated idea of your dignity; and if it does not tend to make them love you, it will at leaſt cauſe them to fear you, which is better.

Whenever any overſight or miſdemeanour, however trivial, is reported to have been committed by an officer, order him under an immediate arreſt, without giving yourſelf the trouble of an enquiry. If he is an old offender, you ſhould conſider him as irreclaimable, and releaſe him ſoon after. But if he has in general conducted himſelf with propriety, be ſure to bring him to a court-martial. This will eſtabliſh your character with the commander in chief, by ſhewing that you are determined to ſupport diſcipline, and that the ſmalleſt offence will not eſcape your notice. Beſides, it is more inexcuſable in a good officer; for he has not the power of habit to plead as an alleviation: and you know

know it will be beſt to nip his vices in the bud.

Never ſtir without an orderly ſerjeant, particularly when you ride through a town, or from one regiment to another. If you have no other uſe for him, he will ſerve to hold your horſe when you diſmount.

When the regiment is on the march, gallop from front to rear as often as poſſible, eſpecially if the road is duſty. Never paſs through the intervals, but charge through the center of each platoon or diviſion. The cry of—*open to the right and left*—*incline to the right*—marks your importance: and it is diverting enough to duſt a parcel of fellows already half choaked, and to ſee a poor devil of a ſoldier, loaded like a jack-aſs, endeavouring to get out of the way. In your abſence, the ſame liberty may be taken by the adjutant.

If

If on ſervice you are appointed to the command of any garriſon or poſt, guard every part, except that by which the enemy is moſt likely to approach: for if you prevent his coming, you can have no opportunity of ſhewing your valour. Theſe parts you may reconnoitre yourſelf; and if you ſhould be taken, you will at any rate get the character of an alert officer, having been the firſt to diſcover the enemy.

The command of five or ſix hundred men will give you ſome idea of your own conſequence; and you will of courſe look down upon all but your ſuperiors in the army, and gentlemen of high rank and fortune. Though your father may have been a pedlar or an exciſeman, you will entertain a hearty contempt for all *bourgeois*'; and though your education may have been confined to reading, writing, and the four firſt rules in Arithmetick, yet you

are to consider every man as an ignorant and illiterate fellow, who knows not how to manœuvre a battalion.

CHAP.

## CHAP. V.

### *To Majors.*

EVERY one knows it is the major's buſineſs to exerciſe the regiment on horſeback. It appears, therefore, that the principal, and indeed the only, requiſites for this office, are, the lungs of a *Stentor*, and a good ſeat in the ſaddle.

If you were ignorant of your buſineſs when promoted to this poſt, you need not give yourſelf much trouble to acquire a knowledge of it. The ſtudy of the manœuvres you may leave to the ſerjeant-major, and that of the exerciſe to the drill-ſerjeants: all that it is neceſſary for you to learn, is how to drop the point of your ſword.

When-

Whenever you are to exerciſe the regiment, get the adjutant or ſerjeant-major to write out on a ſmall card the words of command in the proper order: and if you cannot retain the manœuvres in your head, you may at leaſt keep them in your hat; which will anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

But however convenient it may be to keep your card in the crown of your hat, when you exerciſe the regiment on foot, it will not do quite ſo well on horſeback. In this caſe you may fix it on the ſaddle or holſter-pipe, or, which I would rather recommend, on the cap of the orderly drummer: but then you muſt take care that he ſticks as cloſe to you as *Eo*, *Meo*, and *Areo*.

In exerciſing the regiment, call out frequently to ſome of the moſt attentive men and officers to dreſs, cover, or ſomething of that nature: the leſs they are reprehenſible, the greater will

your diſcernment appaer to the by-ſtanders, in finding out a fault inviſible to them.

When it is your turn to be field-officer of the day in camp, be ſure to keep the picquets waiting as long as you can, particularly if it ſhould rain: this will accuſtom the ſoldiers to ſtand the weather, and will make them glad to ſee you. When you come, contrive by ſpurring your horſe to make him prance, ſo that he may be near overturning the captain of the picquet; by which means you will get the credit of riding a ſpirited charger. But this muſt be done with caution; I knew a major, who, by an attempt of this kind, wound up a ſpirit in his horſe that he could not lay, but was himſelf depoſited in the dirt.

In going the rounds in the night, do not fail to keep the ſerjeant and eſcort in a good round trot. This will pre-

prevent their catching cold, and may be done without the leaſt inconvenience, if you are on horſeback.

Be ſure to report any non-commiſſion officer's guard, where the counterſign is pronounced wrong; eſpecially, if it be a foreign word; that will demonſtrate your knowledge of the language. That you may have ſome one to find fault with, hide your lanthorn, and ſteal upon them as privately as poſſible: but in viſiting a quarter-guard, take care to give ſufficient notice of your approach; and, ſhould the officer be aſleep, abſent, or drunk, it would be ill-natured to mention it, and would beſides injure the ſervice, by making the corps of officers leſs reſpectable.

You muſt leave all the troubleſome parts of your buſineſs to your deputy, the adjutant—for you have a property in him, as well as the commanding officer.

ficer. Your authority, however, extends only to the field; the other can command his ſervices alſo in the cloſet. I take it for granted, then, that you will contrive to throw all the detail upon his ſhoulders; and ſhall therefore proceed to give him a few directions for his conduct.

CHAP.

## CHAP. VI.

### *To the Adjutant.*

AN adjutant is a wit *ex officio*, and finds many ſtanding jokes annexed to his appointment. It is on the happy application of theſe that his character depends. Thus, for example, when the men loſe the ſtep, you may obſerve, that their legs move like thoſe before a hoſier's ſhop in windy weather; if, in the platoon exerciſe, they do not come down to the *preſent* together, that they perform the motions juſt as they were born, one after the other. In ſhort, by attending a little to the converſation of the wags among the non-commiſſion officers and ſoldiers, you may ſoon form a very pretty collection; which certainly muſt be ſterling, as they have ſtood the teſt of perhaps a century.

Read-

Reading and writing are very neceſſary accompliſhments for an adjutant. If you cannot ſpell, you ſhould keep Entick's dictionary in your pocket; but it will be of little uſe, if you know not the meaning of the words: ſo it will be beſt for you to get the ſerjeant-major, or ſome other intelligent non-commiſſion officer, if there be ſuch in the corps, to write your orders, letters, &c.

If you are deficient in knowledge of your duty, the word of command given in a boatſwain's tone of voice, with a tolerable aſſurance, and the dextrous uſe of your oaken ſapling, will carry you through till you get a ſmattering of your buſineſs.

The manœuvres performed by a regiment are merely intended to ſhew the ſkill of the adjutant; for, I apprehend, no other manœuvres are uſed upon ſervice, but to march up to the enemy,

enemy, when the battalion feels bold, and to run away, when it is not in a fighting humour. All manœuvres ſhould therefore be calculated to aſtoniſh the ſpectators, and the more confuſed and intricate they are, the better. A good adjutant ſhould be able to play as many tricks with a regiment, as Breſlaw can with a pack of cards. There is one in particular that I would recommend, namely, that of diſperſing and falling in again by the colours; which you will find extremely uſeful, whenever you contrive to club, or otherwiſe to confuſe, the battalion.

Whenever the colonel or commanding officer is on the parade, you ſhould always ſeem in a hurry, and the oftner you run or gallop from right to left, the more aſſiduous will you appear: laying your rattan now and then over the head, or acroſs the face, of ſome old ſoldier, for being ſtiff through infirmity,

firmity, will get you the character of a ſmart adjutant.

Should you make a miſtake in telling off a diviſion, ſhift the blame from your own ſhoulders, by abuſing the ſerjeant or corporal of the diviſion; and when, at any time, there is a blundering or confuſion in a manœuvre, ride in amongſt the ſoldiers, and lay about you from right to left. This will convince people that it was not your fault.

Be ſure to liſten to every piece of ſcandal reſpecting the commanding officer, and tell him of it the firſt opportunity. Should none be thrown out, it might not be amiſs to invent ſome. If he keeps a lady, wait upon her with the utmoſt reſpect, be her *chaperon* to all public places, feed her dog, and ſcratch the poll of her parrot—but take care that your attention to the lady does not make her keeper jealous.

This

This might be of bad conſequence to you.

Never ſuffer your roſter to be queſtioned, and though it ſhould be wrong, never condeſcend to alter it. The roſter is the adjutant's log-book, which he is to manage as will be moſt conducive to his own private views. If you ſhould therefore have a pique againſt any officer, you ſhould contrive to ſend him upon the moſt dangerous and diſagreeable duties; and theſe he cannot in honour decline: for you know, according to military rules, an officer muſt do the duty the adjutant orders him on firſt, and remonſtrate afterwards. Probably he will never return —but if he ſhould, it will not require much dexterity to acquit yourſelf, if you are upon a proper footing with the commanding officer. His friends themſelves cannot ſay that you do him a real injury: for you put him in a way of being handſomely provided for, and

of paying his debts in a ſoldierlike manner.

If you ſhould be appointed adjutant to a regiment of militia, endeavour, as ſoon as you join the corps, to give the officers an idea of your military talents, by making it appear that you have ſeen a vaſt deal of ſervice. Talk of your campaigns in Germany, and America, of the roaſting you have experienced in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and the cold of Newfoundland and Canada. If you have been in none of thoſe places, no matter; they cannot diſpute it, for you may ſwear none of them have been there.

CHAP.

## CHAP. VII.

### *To the Quarter-Maſter.*

THE ſtanding maxim of your office is to receive whatever is offered you, or you can get hold of, but not to part with any thing you can keep. Your ſtore-room muſt reſemble the lion's den;

*Multa te advorſum ſpectantia*, pauca *retrorſum*.

Live and let live, is alſo another golden rule, which you muſt remember and practiſe, particularly reſpecting the contractor for bread and forage; who, if he is grateful, will not forget your kindneſs: whence you may find it in reality a *golden* rule.

Obſerve the ſame with reſpect to ſtraw and wood. It is mechanical, and unbecoming a gentleman, to be weighing them like a cheeſemonger. When the ſoldiers are receiving ſtraw for the hoſpital, order them to drop a truſs or two at your hut in the rear. This will lighten their burthen, and make the taſk leſs toilſome. The ſame may be done with the wood for the hoſpital; and the ſick, eſpecially the feveriſh, have little need of fire in ſummer.

Whenever any regimental ſtores are ſent to the regiment, be ſure to unpack them immediately, and ſeize upon the packages as your own perquiſite. At the concluſion of a campaign take care alſo to ſecure the tents of the rear and quarter-guards.

When your regiment is ordered out of barracks, as you are the principal depredator, it will be neceſſary for you to

to get out of the way firſt. Go off therefore the day before, under the pretence of providing quarters for the regiment; by which means you will get out of the barrack-maſter's clutches; whom you need not previouſly be at the trouble of ſettling with; but leave him to do it, as well as he can, with the quarter-maſter of the corps that is to march into the barracks.

You need not mind, whether the proviſions iſſued to the ſoldiers be good or bad. If it were always good, they would get too much attached to eating to be good ſoldiers,—and as a proof that this gormandiſing is not military, you will not find in a gallant army of 50,000 men a ſingle fat man, unleſs it be a quarter-maſter, or a quarter-maſter-ſerjeant.

If the ſoldiers complain of the bread, taſte it, and ſay, better men have eat much worſe. Talk of the *bompernicle*,

or

or black rye bread of the Germans, and ſwear you have ſeen the time when you would have jumped at it. Call them a ſet of grumbling raſcals, and threaten to confine them for mutiny. This, if it does not convince them of the goodneſs of the bread, will at leaſt frighten them, and make them take it quietly.

If any good rum or brandy ſhould be delivered to you from the commiſſary's ſtores for the ſoldiers, or wine (which might poſſibly happen) for the hoſpital, you ſhould rectify what was certainly a miſtake in the contractors, by appropriating it to your own uſe, and ſubſtituting ſome of an inferior quality,—unleſs the commanding officer ſhould inſiſt upon this as his perquiſite. By ſo doing you will prevent them from becoming dainty: for ſhould they once taſte ſuch choice liquor, it might tend to make them diſcontented with their common allowance.

Always

Always keep a horſe or two. It would be hard, if you could not have hay and corn enough to maintain them, conſidering how much paſſes through your hands.

When you go before the regiment to take quarters, be ſure to get drunk with the quarter-maſter of the regiment that you are to relieve. Your quarter-maſter-ſerjeant may draw the billets, receive the ſtore-rooms, &c.; and if he alſo ſhould get drunk with his brother quarter-maſter-ſerjeant, it is no great matter:—let the ſoldiers wait; it will prevent their going into their quarters in a heat.

The quarter-maſter is conſidered as the ſteward of the colonel—You muſt therefore be careful to diſcharge your duty like a good ſteward, who has ſuch a regard for his maſter, as to extend it even to his ſervants; amongſt whom, he does not forget himſelf; but, know-

ing

ing the value of his own ſervices, takes care to ſecure to himſelf a due proportion; merely that his maſter may not be charged with ingratitude. You muſt on all occaſions endeavour to inculcate the doctrines of witchcraft and inchantment: it will be difficult to account on other principles for the ſudden and frequent diſappearance of various articles out of your magazine.

CHAP.

## CHAP. VIII.

*To the Surgeon.*

A Regimental ſurgeon muſt invert the apothecaries' maxim, of drenching the patient with medicines; and muſt be a great advocate for leaveing nature to her own operations; unleſs he has diſcovered ſome ſuch uſeful and unchargeable *panacæa* as Doctor Sangrado's.

The great ſecret of your profeſſion is the art of ſubſtitution. By this you may provide yourſelf with medicines, the produce of your own native ſoil, which will rival in excellence the moſt expenſive articles from the Levant or the Indies. Thus chalk will do for crab's eyes, or any teſtaceous powder, oil of turpentine, for balſam of capivi, and oak bark, for Peruvian.—By the way, it would be inconſiſtent with your

character, as a good proteſtant, to encourage thoſe thieves the Jeſuits, by uſing any of their medicines; and you have a further inducement, as a patriot, to promote the conſumption of Britiſh commodities, in preference to thoſe of ſtrangers.

By this art of ſubſtitution, a comfortable bowl of punch may, on an emergency, be compounded out of the medicine cheſt. Honey will ſerve for ſugar, vitriol affords a good acid, and ſpirits of wine will do for rum or brandy.

As the ſoldiers are apt to be extremely troubleſome to the ſurgeon of a regiment, and your mate may be ignorant, or too much of a gentleman, take a private man out of the ranks, and inſtruct him to act as your deputy. The principal part of his buſineſs will be to bleed, and dreſs ſore backs;—as ſoon as he is expert in theſe, you may teach him to draw teeth; which

is

is ſoon acquired——but then he muſt take care, in performing this operation, to give the men a confounded pull;—in order to ſhew them, that he is not a common tooth-drawer.

You may afterwards teach him the method of making up your preſcriptions. If he ſhould miſtake arſenic for cream of tartar, it is not your fault, and it is a hundred to one it will never be found out; and ſhould he in bleeding divide an artery, or lame a ſoldier, it is an accident, you know, that might have happened to the firſt ſurgeon in England.

If a patient ſeems likely to coſt you ſome trouble or medicine, report him incurable, and perſuade the colonel or commanding officer to diſcharge him.

Whenever you are ignorant of a ſoldier's complaint, you ſhould firſt take a little blood from him, and then give

him an emetic and a cathartic—to which you may add a blister. This will serve, at least, to diminish the number of your patients.

Keep two lancets; a blunt one for the soldiers, and a sharp one for the officers: this will be making a proper distinction between them.

If it is the custom of your regiment for the soldiers to be cured of the venereal disease *gratis*, give yourself but little concern about them, and be sure to treat them as roughly as possible. Tenderness towards patients of that kind, is only an encouragement of vice; and if you make a perfect and speedy cure, they will soon forget the inconveniences of the disorder: whereas if they carry some *mementos* about them, it will make them thenceforward the more cautious. If you are paid for it, you may observe nearly the same conduct towards them; for experience shews,

ſhews, that cure them as often as you will, they ſoon contract it again; ſo it is only ſo much labour and medicine thrown away. Beſides, as the ladies of the camp or garriſon are pretty much in common, theſe men may, by circulating the diſorder, procure you ſome practice among the officers.

Order your deputy carefully to preſerve all the poultices uſed in the hoſpital. They may go in part of his wages; and he will be ſure to find a purchaſer among the ſutlers in camp, or the poulterers in town. In this, however, you may meet with ſome oppoſition; for it may be conſidered by the nurſe as a part of her perquiſites.

If any of the ſoldiers' wives or children happen to be taken ill, never give them any aſſiſtance. You receive no pence from them, and you know *ex nihilo nihil fit*. Excuſe yourſelf by ſaying, which you probably may with much

much truth, that you have not medicines enough for the ſoldiers.

When the flux or any putrid diſorder reigns in the camp or garriſon, be ſure to procure wine for the uſe of your hoſpital. But conſider, altho' it is a great anti-ſeptic, it is alſo inflammatory; and therefore to be given ſparingly to your patients. The remainder may ſerve to treat your brother ſurgeons and mates with; and indeed will be neceſſary to prevent your taking any infectious diſorder.

Inoculation affords a pretty comfortable *douceur* to gentlemen of your profeſſion, a guinea per head being allowed by Government for that operation. But as it is only to be performed with the ſoldier's conſent, you ſhould recollect, that the common people are commonly blind to their own intereſt, and therefore perſuade as many as you can to agree to what is ſo much for

their

their advantage. If you ſhould by miſtake inoculate a ſoldier that has already had the infection, it will not be attended with any ill conſequences; and if you ſhould perform the operation on one who is ſickening with the diſtemper, it will not in the leaſt add to its malignity.

When a ſoldier receives a wound in a leg or an arm, immediately fix the tourniquet, though there may be the faireſt proſpect of preſerving the limb. This will ſave you a world of trouble, and your patient a vaſt deal of pain. You will beſides do him a moſt eſſential benefit, in ſending him to enjoy the repoſe of Chelſea hoſpital, inſtead of being dragged from one place to another, at the perpetual riſk of having his brains knocked out: partial evil is univerſal good; and the ſacrifice of a limb may eventually be the preſervation of all the reſt of his carcaſe.'

CHAP.

## CHAP. IX.

*To the Chaplain.*

THE chaplain is a character of no ſmall importance in a regiment, though many gentlemen of the army think otherwiſe. Yet if you are not more ſucceſsful in the cure of the ſoul, than the ſurgeon is in that of the body, I muſt confeſs your 6s. 8d. a day would be a judicious ſaving. You have ſuch hardened ſinners to deal with, that your office is rather an ungracious one; but though the officers and ſoldiers are in general irreclaimable, the women of the regiment may perhaps be worked on with better effect.

If you are ambitious of being thought a good preacher by your ſcarlet flock, you muſt take care that your ſer-

ſermons be very ſhort. That is the firſt excellence in the idea of a ſoldier.

Never preach any practical morality to the regiment. That would be only throwing away your time. To a man they all know, as well as you do, that they ought not to get drunk or commit adultery: but preach to them on the Trinity, the attributes of the Deity, and other myſtical and abſtruſe ſubjects, which they may never before have thought or heard of. This will give them a high idea of your learning: beſides, your life might otherwiſe give the lie to your preaching.

You may indulge yourſelf in ſwearing, and talking bawdy as much as you pleaſe; this will ſhew you are not a ſtiff high prieſt. Moreover, example being more effectual than precept, it will point out to the young officers the ugly and ungentlemanly appearance of the practice, and thereby de-

ter them; just as the antients used to make their slaves get drunk, in order to render that vice odious to their children.

Remember that it is your duty, in common with the adjutant, to report all the little scandal of the regiment to the commanding officer; whose favour you should omit no means to court and procure. This will set you above the malicious jokes of the young subalterns.

If any one offends you by rivalling you in your amours, or debauching your girl, call him out to give you the satisfaction of a gentleman: for though the christian religion and the articles of war both forbid duelling; yet these restraints are not regarded by men of spirit.

If you understand any Greek or Latin, take every occasion of introducing

ducing ſentences of them, tho' they be as little to the purpoſe and as unintelligible as thoſe of Partridge or Lingo: and if you ſhould confound the lines of the Æneid with thoſe of *Propria quæ maribus*, it will not hurt your character for learning in the eyes of the officers: for it is ten to one that none of them underſtand a word about the matter.

As the articles of war are ſo very careful in protecting you from injury, you may preſume a little upon it, in order to ſupport the dignity of the clerical character: and if any of the officers ſhould give you juſt cauſe of offence, as by laughing at you in your cups, or beating your dog, complain of the giddineſs of youth, and of the little reſpect ſhewn to religion in theſe licentious times.

If you are not already expert at it, it will be highly proper for you to

learn to carve. This accomplishment has been from time immemorial a neceſſary appendage to the prieſthood. Thus in former ages the prieſts uſed to cut up the lambs, goats, and other animals, that were ſacrificed to the Deity upon the altar: but modern refinement has improved upon the practice, and now the churchmen are unanimouſly of opinion, that the Deity is equally gratified with the ſavoury fumes of good roaſt and boiled.

At the meſs always keep two plates; one for immediate uſe, and the other to ſecure a ſlice of pye, pudding, or other choice bit, that might vaniſh whilſt you were eating what you had before you. This will be a very neceſſary precaution, if you have many young ſubalterns in the meſs; among whom thoſe articles, like many other good things of this world, are extremely tranſitory.

Should

Should you want to provide yourſelf with a deputy, be not over ſcrupulous reſpecting his character or morals. It would be a pity that he ſhould be well diſpoſed; for he would be ſure ſoon to get ſpoiled among the officers. It is not neceſſary even that he ſhould underſtand Engliſh: for, as they never liſten to his harangues, any other language, or compound of languages, whether Cambrian, Erſe, French, or Iriſh, will juſt anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

When any old campaigners bore the meſs with their long ſtories of marches or battles, be ſure to retort upon them with a hiſtory of your exploits at college,—of the deſperate combats you have had with the *raffs*, the ſweating you were obliged to go through in the pig-market, and your hair-breadth eſcapes from the proctor's clutches—and though you may never have been at college at all, yet you muſt not fail

to

to make people believe, that you have taken a master's degree at least, in one of the universities.

## CHAP. X.

### *To the Paymaſter.*

YOUR's is as ſnug an office as any; particularly when the regiment is upon foreign ſervice; but if you have given ſecurity, or have a commiſſion to anſwer for your miſcarriages, you muſt take care to go on fair and ſoftly.

Make your accounts as intricate as you can, and, if poſſible, unintelligible to every one but yourſelf; leſt, in caſe you ſhould be taken priſoner, your papers might give information to the enemy.

Always grumble and make difficulties, when officers go to you for money that is due to them; when you are obliged to pay them, endeavour to make

make it appear granting them a favour, and tell them they are lucky dogs to get it. I dare say, they would be of the same way of thinking, if you had it in your power to with-hold it.

Be careful to keep up a tight understanding with the agent; and be mindful of the old saying, When * * * fall out ——— &c.

You must also keep upon good terms with the commanding officer; which will be no difficult matter, if he is extravagant and needy. Just before muster-day get leave, or take it, to be absent from the regiment, and pretend that it is upon the business of your office, as to receive money, get cash for bills, settle with the agent, &c. The longer you stay away the better, and the more to your credit: for shewing people that they cannot do without you, will give them a high idea of your importance; and

you will be ſure of a hearty welcome on your return.

Always cloſe your accounts with *errors excepted*; and, as you give people this caution, it is but fair that the miſtakes ſhould be all in your own favour.

* * *

I know not whence they call your monthly pay-rolls *abſtracts*; unleſs it be conſidering them as abſtracted from all ſound arithmetick, and juſt calculation.

When you pay any allowance to the officers and ſoldiers beyond the uſual ſubſiſtence, be ſure to deduct ſix-pence in the pound for your friend the agent; who certainly deſerves that perquiſite, for his great trouble and riſk in taking care of the money for you ſo long: eſpecially, as you may ſwear he has not put it out to intereſt.

## CHAP. XI.

### *To Young Officers.*

THOSE who are unacquainted with the ſervice may perhaps imagine, that this chapter is addreſſed to the ſubalterns only—but a little knowledge of the preſent ſtate of the Britiſh forces will ſoon convince them, that it comprehends not only the greateſt part of the captains, but alſo many of the field officers, of the army.

The firſt article we ſhall conſider is your dreſs; a taſte in which is the moſt diſtinguiſhing mark of a military genius, and the principal characteriſtic of a good officer.

Ever ſince the days of Antient Piſtol, we find, that a large and broad-rimmed beaver has been peculiar to

heroes.

heroes. A hat of this kind worn over your right eye, with two large dangling taſſels, and a proportionate cockade and feather, will give you an air of courage and martial gallantry.

The faſhion of your cloaths muſt depend on that ordered in the corps; that is to ſay, muſt be in direct oppoſition to it: for it would ſhew a deplorable poverty of genius, if you had not ſome ideas of your own in dreſs.

Your croſs belt ſhould be broad, with a huge blade pendent to it—to which you may add a dirk and a bayonet, in order to give you the more tremendous appearance.

Thus equipped you ſally forth, with your colours, or chitterlin, advanced and flying; and I think it will be beſt in walking through the ſtreets, particularly if they are narrow, to carry your ſword in your right hand. For

beſides its having a handſome and military appearance, the pommel of the ſword will ſerve to open you a free paſſage, by ſhoving it in the guts of every one who does not give way. He muſt be a bold man who will venture to oppoſe you; as by your dreſs he cannot in reaſon expect the leaſt quarter. We are told that the Janiſſaries never wear their ſwords but upon duty; a practice more becoming Turks than Chriſtians.

When you viſit your friends either in town or country, or make an excurſion to any other place where your regiment is not known, immediately mount two epaulets, and paſs yourſelf for a grenadier officer.

Never wear your uniform in quarters, when you can avoid it. A green or a brown coat ſhews you have other cloaths beſide your regimentals, and likewiſe that you have courage to diſobey

obey a ſtanding order. If you have not an entire ſuit, at leaſt mount a pair of black breeches, a round hat, or ſomething unregimental and unmilitary.

If you belong to a meſs, eat with it as ſeldom as poſſible, to let folks ſee you want neither money nor credit. And when you do, in order to ſhew that you are uſed to good living, find fault with every diſh that is ſet on the table, damn the wine, and throw the plates at the meſs-man's head.

If the dinner is not ſerved up immediately on your ſitting down, draw circles with your fork on the table; cut the table-cloth; and, if you have pewter plates, ſpin them on the point of your fork, or do ſome other miſchief, to puniſh the fellow for making you wait.

On coming into the regiment, perhaps the major or adjutant will adviſe you to learn the manual, the ſalute, or

other

other parts of the exercise; to which you may answer, that you do not want to be drill-serjeant or corporal—or that you purchased your commission, and did not come into the army to be made a machine of.

It will also be perfectly needless for you to consult any treatises of military discipline, or the regulations for the army. Dry books of tactics are beneath the notice of a man of genius, and it is a known fact, that every British officer is inspired with a perfect knowledge of his duty, the moment he gets his commission; and if he were not, it would be sufficiently acquired in *conversaziones* at the main-guard or the grand sutler's. Thus a general officer, who had never before seen a day's service beyond the limits of Blackheath or Wimbledon-common, being ordered abroad, lands in America or Germany a *factus imperator*, though by very different means from those of Lucul-

Lucullus. If you have a turn for reading, or find it neceſſary to kill in that manner the tedious hours in camp or garriſon, let it be ſuch books as warm the imagination and inſpire to military atchievements, as, *The Woman of Pleaſure*, *Crazy Tales*, *Rocheſter's Poems*; if you aim at ſolid inſtruction and uſeful knowledge, you muſt ſtudy *Lord Cheſterfield's Letters*, or *Truſler's Politeneſs*; if you have a turn for natural philoſophy, you may peruſe *Ariſtotle's Maſter-piece*; and the *Trials for Adultery* will afford you a fund of hiſtorical and legal information.

If there ſhould be a ſoberly-diſpoſed perſon, or, in other words, a fellow of no ſpirit, in the corps, you muſt not only *bore* him conſtantly at the meſs, but ſhould make uſe of a kind of practical wit to torment him. Thus you may force open his doors, break his windows, damage his furniture, and put wh—s in his bed; or in camp throw

throw ſquibs and crackers into his tent at night, or looſen his tent-cords in windy weather. Young gentlemen will never be at a loſs for contrivances of this nature.

Be ſure alſo to ſtigmatize every officer, who is attentive to his duty, with the appellation of *Martinet*; and ſay he has been bitten by a mad adjutant. This will diſcourage others from knowing more than yourſelf, and thereby keep you upon an equality with them.

When ordered for duty, always grumble and queſtion the roſter. This will procure you the character of one that will not be impoſed on. At a field day, be ſure not to fall in before the regiment is told off and proved; and then come upon the parade, buttoning your gaiters, or putting on ſome part of your dreſs. Obſerve the ſame when for guard:—making 20 or 30 men wait, ſhews you are ſomebody.

When-

Whenever you mount guard, invite all your friends to the guard-room; and not only get drunk yourſelf, but make your company drunk alſo; and then ſing, and make as much noiſe as poſſible. This will ſhew the world the difference between an officer and a private man; ſince the latter would be flayed alive for the leaſt irregularity upon duty.

Though it may, on ſome occaſions, be proper and becoming a military man, to be watchful and to ſit up all night, as in drinking, gaming, at a maſquerade, &c. yet it would be an intolerable bore on guard; and, if near an enemy, and liable to be attacked, would argue a degree of apprehenſion that a good ſoldier ſhould be aſhamed of.

When a guard mounts with colours, they will make a handſome covering for the card-table at night,

and will prevent it from being ſtained or ſoiled.

When you mount the quarter-guard in camp, as ſoon as the men have grounded their arms, put off your ſaſh and gorget, and immediately go to your tent, or to the grand futler's in the rear. The ſerjeant can take charge of the men in your abſence; and ſhould any general officers happen to come by, you will have an opportunity to ſhew your activity, in running acroſs the parade to turn out the guard.

Never read the daily orders. It is beneath an officer of ſpirit to beſtow any attention upon ſuch nonſenſe; and the information you can get from them will not repay you for the trouble you are at, in decyphering them and reducing them into Engliſh. It will be ſufficient to aſk the ſerjeant, if you are for any duty.

Be a conſtant attendant at the general officer's levees. If you get nothing elſe by it, you may at leaſt learn how to ſcrape and bow, to ſimper and to diſplay a handſome ſet of teeth, by watching cloſely the conduct of the aid-de-camps.

At exerciſe you muſt be continually thruſting out your ſpontoon, ordering the men to dreſs, and making as much noiſe as poſſible; in order to ſhew your attention to your duty.

When at a field day or review, you have taken poſt in the rear for the manual exerciſe to be performed, you have a fine opportunity of diverting yourſelves and the ſpectators. You ſtand very conveniently for playing at leap-frog, or may pelt one another with ſtones; or, if there ſhould be ſnow on the ground, with ſnow-balls. This will be a very

harmleſs relaxation, as you have nothing elſe to do, and beſides the diverſion it will afford among yourſelves, will contribute vaſtly to amuſe the ſoldiers and to prevent them from puzzling their brains too much with the buſineſs they are about.

If you are in the right wing during the firings, you muſt always keep a pace or two in front, till you order the men to fire; when it will be expedient for you to ſtep into the rear, to prevent your face from being ſcorched with the powder; or you may order two or three file on the right of your platoon to do only the motions of firing; which, if it diminiſhes the fire of the battalion, will at leaſt ſave his Majeſty's ammunition.

Evening roll-calling, which drags one from the bottle, is a moſt unmilitary cuſtom; for drinking is as eſ-

ſential

ſential a part of an officer's duty as fighting. Thus Alexander prided himſelf more on being able to take off half a dozen bottles at a ſitting, than on all his victories over the army of Darius. If the colonel then ſhould inſiſt on the attendance of the officers, they ſhould not fail to get a little mellow firſt, to ſhew the world that they are no milk-ſops; but if any of the ſoldiers ſhould preſume to limitate their example, they muſt be confined and brought to a court-martial; for what is commendable in an officer may be in the higheſt degree reprehenſible in a private man; and, as the dramatic poet obſerves,

*That in the captain's but a haſty word,*
*Which in the ſoldier is rank blaſphemy.*

When you are ordered to viſit the barracks, I would recommend it to you to confine your inſpection to the outſide walls: for what can be more

more unreaſonable than to expect, that you ſhould enter the ſoldier's dirty rooms, and contaminate yourſelf with taſting their meſſes? As you are not uſed to eat ſalt pork or ammunition bread, it is impoſſible for you to judge whether they are good or not. Act in the ſame manner, when ordered to viſit the hoſpital. It is none of your buſineſs to nurſe and attend the ſick. Beſides, who knows but you might catch ſome infectious diſtemper? And it would be better that fifty ſoldiers ſhould periſh through neglect or bad treatment than that the king ſhould loſe a good officer.

Always uſe the moſt opprobrious epithets in reprimanding the ſoldiers, particularly men of good character: for theſe men it will not in the leaſt hurt, as they will be conſcious, that they do not deſerve them.

When

When on leave of abſence, never come back to your time; as that might cauſe people to think, that you had no where to ſtay, or that your friends were tired of you.

Make trenches round your marquis in camp, to carry off the water, and to prevent the ſtray-horſes from coming near enough to tread upon your tent-cords. The larger and deeper they are, the better; that ſuch as ſtumble into them in the night may break their legs, which will be a uſeful warning to the other horſes.

If ever you have been abroad, though but to deliver drafts at Embden or Williamſtadt, give yourſelf the airs of an experienced veteran; and in particular find fault with all parades, field days, and reviews, as of no conſequence on real ſervice. In regard to all theſe, ſay, you hate to be *playing at ſoldiers*.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XII.

### *To the Serjeant-Major.*

YOU ſhould make all the inferior non-commiſſion officers and ſoldiers call you, *Major*; and when abſent from the corps, if you are in one where the ſerjeant-major wears a laced coat and an epaulette, you may paſs yourſelf for the major of the regiment—unleſs you ſhould be aſhamed of the character. This ſame liberty may perhaps be aſſumed by the drum-major; but it is your buſineſs to prevent that rattler of parchment from taking too much upon him.

As you paſs along the front of the regiment, when telling off the diviſions from right to left, be ſure to lay your rattan pretty ſmartly upon thoſe

thoſe you name right, left or centre file; which will impreſs it to their memory, as well as upon their ſhoulders.

In the detail for duty warn at leaſt one or two men *per* company more than the number required, leaſt any of the latter ſhould be taken ill, or ſhould come to the parade drunk or ill dreſſed; and if any of the ſupernumeraries are your friends, or make it worth your while, you may let their appearance be reckoned for a guard. What happy times were thoſe, when the adjutant and ſerjeant-major have been known to ſnack five or ſix ſhillings a day, by thus burning the parade!

In camp always give out the orders at ſome public houſe, or booth in the rear, at which you may oblige the orderly ſerjeants to ſpend their twopence each, for the benefit of the

landlord: this in the morning will go farther towards making them drunk, than twice that ſum in the afternoon; and may therefore be at leaſt conſidered as a piece of œconomy.

When a deſerter is to be eſcorted by a party of your regiment, ſee if he does not want a ſhirt, a pair of ſhoes or ſtockings. If he does, you may venture to ſupply him with them at your own price, and charge them on the back of the route. If they are not the beſt of the kind, it is not very material; as the corporal of that, or the next party, will make the priſoner ſell or pawn them on the road; and the leſs they fetch, the leſs the party will have to expend in liquor.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XIII.

*To the Quarter-Maſter Serjeant.*

YOU muſt not ſuffer the quarter-maſter to engroſs all the emoluments of office to himſelf, but muſt take care to ſecure the ſmall tithes, whilſt you leave the larger to your ſuperior. For as you ſhare, like a faithful ſquire, all the fatigues and dangers of the field, it is but reaſonable that you ſhould come in for your portion in the plunder; and, you know, diſtributive juſtice is obſerved even among thieves.

Remember this maxim; that every thing may be converted to profit. This was fully exemplified by one of your calling, who being entruſted with the delivery of candles, uſed to dip them in hot water, in order to

waſh them clean; whereby he paid himſelf for his trouble, by ſweating off a conſiderable quantity of the tallow, which he ſold to the chandler.

Thrcad, cartridge paper, and ball afford variety of good perquiſites, and find a ready market.

In making up blank cartridges for reviews and field-days, do not fill them too full, as they might ſtick in going down the barrel of the piece, and ſo retard the firing. Beſides, too much powder might cauſe it to burſt, and thereby kill or maim the Lord knows how many men. And it is ſurely much better that you ſhould ſell a little powder to the grocer, or to the boys who wiſh to ſhew their loyalty on his Majeſty's birth-night, than to have it burned in waſte, or perhaps to do miſchief to one's friends.

As you are undertaker-general to the regiment, take particular care, when

when a ſoldier dies, to ſee the external offices of his funeral performed with decency. If any young ſurgeon ſhould want a body for anatomical purpoſes, you may ſafely anſwer it to your conſcience to furniſh him. To be cut up and quartered is the leaſt a man can expect, who enliſts into the army; and, after he is dead, it is ten to one, he will know nothing of the matter. It will lighten the burthen of the ſupporters, who have fatigue enough without that of carrying dead bodies; and whether you bury a corpſe or an empty coffin, it is the ſame thing to the regiment, and to the parſon—provided the latter has his fee.

In camp the rear affords your ſuperior, the quarter-maſter, a plentiful harveſt; and, doubtleſs, it is but juſt, that you ſhould come in for the gleanings. Six-pence kept back from every half-crown paid him by the petty

petty ſutlers, is ſurely no unreaſonable deduction; and an odd ſixpence and a dram, now and then, to overlook irregularities, of particular huts, are no more than you may take without ſcruple.

As you are commandant of the pioneers, you may ſafely let two-thirds of them go to work for the neighbouring farmers, and take half their earnings. Should they be ſuch ungrateful dogs as to grumble or complain, you may eaſily find jobs enough for them in camp, or perhaps contrive to get them a good flogging.

When your regiment is on the march, and you are ſent to require the conſtable to preſs waggons, be ſure to charge for a warrant. If you have none, it is no matter; for you know you might have had one. And if you ſhould allow the waggoners to

to reckon a mile or two more than the real diſtance, or, on weighing the baggage, permit them to charge a hundred or two more than the real weight, the ſhare you may get of the money will be but the juſt perquiſites of your office.

In loading the baggage you have an opportunity of obliging the ladies of the regiment: but remember never to let an ugly woman ride in a convenient or elevated ſtation, as ſhe might diſgrace the corps.

When you arrive at the place the regiment reſts at for the night, be ſure to require more billets than you have effectives in the diviſion; and, if the conſtable truſts you with them, ſecure two or three of the ſnuggeſt houſes for yourſelf, your friend the ſerjeant-major, and other particular favourites. The overplus you may convert into ſhillings and half-crowns,

crowns, without any skill in alchymy.

Should the constable be suspicious, and insist upon seeing the men billeted off, tell him that you have a good many behind with the baggage, or sick men, the time of whose arrival will be uncertain; and should he after this persist in his obstinacy, take care that some of the guard knock him up twice or thrice in the dead of the night, to demand billets, as if just arrived. This will soon sicken him; and if you do not immediately benefit by it, some of your succeeding brethren may.

In delivering out the small mounting, at the annual clothing, it is very hard if you cannot get an odd shirt, or two or three pair of shoes and stockings. It is but robbing the colonel, who makes no scruple of robbing the whole regiment.

When

When in camp, you will receive pick-axes, ſhovels, rakes, ſpades, and other tools from the artillery. Theſe you may let out at ſo much per week to the labouring men in the neighbourhood; and ſhould they be damaged or broken, you can produce evidence, that it was done in working.

## CHAP. XIV.

### *To the Serjeant.*

AS by your appointment to the halbert, you are probably at the ſummit of your preferment (unleſs you have a pretty wife, ſiſter, or daughter) you may now begin to take a little eaſe, and relax from that rigid diſcipline you obſerved, when corporal.

Into whatever company you are admitted, you muſt be careful to impreſs every one with an idea of your own conſequence, and to make people believe, that the ſerjeants are the

the only uſeful and intelligent men in the corps.

You are not only to entertain a hearty contempt for your officers, but you muſt alſo take care to communicate it to the ſoldiers. The more you appear to deſpiſe your ſuperiors, the greater reſpect, you know, your inferiors will profeſs for you. You will eaſily contrive to humbug the young ſubalterns, and make them do juſt what you pleaſe in the company: but remember, that you are to aſſume the merit of their good-natured actions to yourſelf, and to impute all the others to their own impulſe.

When an officer calls you out of the ranks, run up to him with your halbert recovered, and run your fingers in his eyes, and tread upon his toes. This he will attribute to

your great alacrity in obeying his orders, mixed with a modeſt confuſion in addreſſing yourſelf to a man of his importance; and you may afterwards tell it as a good joke among your brother ſerjeants.

Confine the ſoldiers as often as poſſible. This will afford you an opportunity of obliging them, or their wives, by getting them off again: and if your officer refuſes to releaſe them at your requeſt, you may eaſily find means to bring them off at a court-marſhal, by ſoftening or ſuppreſſing the evidence. Whenever you appear againſt a ſoldier, be ſure to give him a great character, if called upon, in order to ſhew your impartiality.

When you command a guard, as ſoon as you have mounted, go to the next alehouſe, and take poſt by the window,

window, in order to ſee that none of the ſoldiers quit their guard.

When you attend a general officer as orderly ſerjeant, you muſt ſtick cloſe to him, wherever he goes, and walk with your halbert charged, the point towards the general; that in caſe he ſtops or turns ſuddenly, he may feel that you are near him and attentive to receive his orders.

When you are ordered to make cartridges, moiſten the paper a little. This will make them roll up the neater, and you will get the more credit from the quarter-maſter for your workmanſhip. If, when they come to be uſed, they ſhould be found unſerviceable, it will be ſuppoſed, that they got damage in the quarter-maſter's ſtore.

Should

Should you be reprimanded by your officers for being intoxicated, and having neglected your duty, tell them, that some serjeants of other regiments, old acquaintances of yours, with whom you had formerly served, had come to pay you a visit, and that you were obliged to entertain them, as they do their brother officers, for the honour of the corps.

Whenever you mount guard in garrison or quarters, be sure to leave it upon record on the wainscotting or cieling of the guard-room. This practice, besides the ornament it will afford the room, will form a series of useful and authentic historical tables for the regiments that succeed you.

If you have a knack at recruiting, and can get sent on that service with

an

an extravagant youg ſubaltern, your fortune is made; that is, if you mind what you are about; as the more he runs out, the more you ought to get. You may quiet your conſcience, ſhould it be troubleſome, by conſidering, that if you did not fleece him, ſome one elſe would, and that the money ſo acquired is better in your pocket, than in thoſe of a pack of whores and gamblers. Nor need you fear any thing from his future reſentment in caſe of a diſcovery; as it is ten to one but the conſequences of ſix months recruiting will oblige him to ſell out, and quit the regiment for ever.

Whenever you beat up in a country town, though your officer ſhould be the youngeſt enſign in the army and the ſon of a valet de chambre, you muſt not fail to dub him captain, and ſtile him his honour at

every

every word. You may alſo give it out, that he is heir to a very large eſtate in ſome county between Cornwall and Berwick, but you forget the name. This will give him importance, and, what is more material, credit; and as to the untruth, it is at worſt a white lie; and, beſides, if detraction is a vice, its oppoſite muſt be a virtue.

In enliſting men never mind whether they are fit for the ſervice or not. If they cannot ſerve, they are the more likely to pay the ſmart.

But remember, that you are to furniſh at leaſt one, if not two or more young recruits, for every man you inliſt. This will be doing a benefit to the pariſh: for you give them in lieu of the recruit you trepan one much younger, who conſequently muſt be of

more

more value, as his country will enjoy the advantage of his ſervices the longer.

In any diſpute reſpecting the inliſting of a man, you may ſafely give your teſtimony or oath for the fairneſs of the tranſaction, although you were not preſent, nor ſaw any thing of the matter. It is for the good of the ſervice.

As ſoon as a recruit has ſpent all his bounty money, which with your kind aſſiſtance, and that of the drummer and party, he may do in a very ſhort time, endeavour to put him out of conceit with the ſervice, that he may attempt to deſert. This, if he is an innocent country fellow, he will manage in ſo aukward a manner, as to enable you to retake him immediately. Here is at once twenty ſhillings dead, over and above the regimental reward; and it will beſides procure you the

character of a vigilant and alert officer. Should he however eſcape, bring in a long account againſt him for neceſſaries and money advanced, though you never furniſhed him with a ſingle article, or lent him a farthing. This you may ſafely do, as he will not be preſent to contradict you, and ſhould he be afterwards taken, the word of a deſerter, guilty of perjury, cannot be put in competition with your accounts.

If on ſervice you detect a ſoldier marauding, be ſure to ſeize upon the plunder, whether pig, lamb, gooſe, or other poultry; but as it may be the firſt offence, and a reprimand may deter him from the like practices in future, you need not report him to the commanding officer; and if you eat the ſtolen goods, it is only to prevent the ſin of waſte.

When you have the rear-guard in camp, you may take up your ſtation at

at one of the huts, and leave the guard to the corporal. It is no more than what is done by the officer of the quarter-guard; and if the rounds ſhould by accident fall upon your guard, whilſt you are miſſing, ſay, that you were juſt gone to viſit your ſentinels, or to quell a riot.

In order to turn the penny, contrive, when in camp, to let your wife keep a hut in the rear, and ſell ale and gin. The ſtanding orders only ſay, *you* ſhall not do it, but do not prohibit *her*. Here you may ſettle with your men; and if they ſpend the greateſt part of their pay in liquor, it is no more than they would do elſewhere, and you may as well have their money as another.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XV.

*To the Corporal.*

AS you are but one ſtep below the ſerjeant, and often have the honour of repreſenting him, as lance-ſerjeant, you may juſtly avail yourſelf of many articles of the advice to that officer. Some few particulars are ſolely applicable to your appointment: relative to theſe I ſhall give you a hint or two.

It is your office to poſt the ſentinels, and to ſee that they are properly relieved; and a diſagreeable office it is in a dark, cold, and ſtormy night. You may therefore in bad weather ſave yourſelf that trouble, and ſend the relief by themſelves. This will be a means of teaching them how to perform their duty, when corporals; and

ſurely they muſt be very unfit for ſentinels, if they cannot be truſted alone.

## CHAP. XV.

When commanding an eſcort with a deſerter, I need not tell you, that his ſhirt, ſhoes, and ſtockings will produce a pot or two of beer, or a glaſs of gin. The priſoner is ſure to get ſupplied, when he comes to the regiment, and it is but one flogging for all. Perſuade him likewiſe to pretend lameneſs; you may then charge double for carriage by a cart, horſe, or return chaiſe, and drink the produce; beſides ſaving your labour and ſhoes.

When you eſcort a man to the field for puniſhment, you may let him drink as much liquor as he can procure. This will in ſome meaſure deaden the pain, and prevent him from diſgracing himſelf and the regiment, by becoming what the drummers term a nightingale.

On

On the rear guard, when the ſerjeant has left you (which he will infallibly do, ſoon after he has mounted) you become commanding officer, and have an opportunity of obliging the ſoldiers. Permit, therefore, at leaſt one half of them to go about their buſineſs till it is their turn to ſtand ſentinel; and, ſhould they be miſſed, ſay that they are juſt gone into the rear, or that one of them was taken in a fit, and that the reſt are gone with him to his tent, or to the ſurgeon.

Make it a general rule to prevent all diſorders and crimes from coming to the ears of the officers, as it would only vex them, and make them uneaſy. Beſides, the contrary would procure you the hateful title of a tell-tale or informer.

Teach the young recruits the proper uſe of their arms, when off duty—as, to make a horſe to hang their wet cloaths

cloaths upon with the firelocks—with the bayonet to carry their ammunition loaves, toaſt cheeſe and pork, and ſtir the fire: it might otherwiſe contract ruſt for want of uſe.

In order to get the character of a ſmart fellow at exerciſe, looſen the pins on the ſtock of your firelock, to make the motions tell. If the piece get damage by it, it is no great matter; your captain, you know, pays the piper; and it is right that he ſhould pay to hear ſuch martial muſic.

As it is the buſineſs of a good non-commiſſion-officer to be active in taking up all deſerters, when, on the march, or at any other time, you obſerve any ducks, geeſe, or fowls, that have eſcaped the bounds of their confinement, immediately apprehend them, and take them along with you, that they may be tried for their offence at a proper ſeaſon. This will prevent the ſoldiers from marauding.

When

When the regiment attends divine ſervice, ſhould you be ordered to ſtay without to keep the ſoldiers to their devotions, ſee if there is not an ale-houſe near at hand, that commands a view of the church door, whence you may moſt conveniently watch their motions.

Yours is a troubleſome and fatiguing office. You muſt, however, buſtle through as well as you can, doing your duty, when you cannot help it; and keeping up your ſpirits with good geneva, when it is to be had, and with the hopes of arriving at the eaſe and dignity of the halbert.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XVI.

### *To the Drum-Major.*

YOU are firſt painter to the regiment, and your principal duty is, to inſtruct the young academicians in the art. Your pencils indeed are none of the ſofteſt; and though you do not aim at the grace of *Raphael*, or the grandeur of *Michael Angelo*, yet you muſt not yield to *Titian* in colouring.

You are alſo the *Paris*, if not the *Adonis* of the regiment; and every judge of diſcipline will eſtimate the goodneſs of the corps by the taſte and ſplendour of your trappings.

The title of Major is as applicable to you, as to the Serjeant-major. You ſhould therefore inſiſt on that appellation from all your drummers; and as

you are, in all probability, the handſomeſt, the fineſt, and the youngeſt fellow of the two, you will be the moſt likely to paſs for the major of the regiment.

It being your office to furniſh the pencils for the young painters, vulgarly called cat-o'-nine tails, and as you are paid by the delinquents for the uſe of them; you may, in imitation of other contractors, put them off with ſecond-hand ones, which by a little waſhing will be as clean as ever, and will be much ſofter to the back. If this is not diſcovered by the adjutant, or he is good-natured enough to wink at it, no harm is done; your cuſtomers will have no reaſon to complain: beſides, if they do, it is no more than you are to expect; for do what you will, one may venture to affirm, you never ſend any of them away well pleaſed. Indeed this contract for whipcord might be made a very beneficial one,

one, was it not for that unfeeling dog, the adjutant; as you could, if left to yourself, accommodate a cuſtomer, according to any price he is willing to give, from the ſtiffeſt cord to the half-twiſted packthread.

At a puniſhment, do not fail to exerciſe your rattan on your drummers, whether they favour the delinquent or not. It will keep them up to their duty; and every one knows it is better to prevent an offence, than to puniſh it: beſides, it may ſave your own ſhoulders from being rubb'd over by the adjutant's towel.

As you are poſt-maſter-general to the regiment, much is to be gained from that department; and that by the ſimpleſt means—only by charging the officers and men for letters they never had, and double poſtage for what they really receive. With reſpect to many of the officers, ſuch as the command-

ing officer, adjutant, quarter-master, &c. you may safely do it, as the money does not come out of their own pockets, but is charged in the contingent bill. They will not, therefore, give themselves much trouble about the matter; and, as to the private men, you, as a non-commission officer, may easily brow-beat them, should they question your accounts; and, in matter of conscience, as you are often obliged to trust a long time for the payment of their postage, it is barely getting a little more than common interest for your money.

Besides the appointments already mentioned, you are also officially keeper of the *menagerie* to the corps. If the colonel, or any other officer, has a large wolf, or bull-dog, or the regiment any tame animal that follows it, such as an ape, a bear, a fawn, or a goat, they will assuredly be placed under your care. This will be a regular income

income to you; and you may occaſionally bring in a bill for depredations which they never committed.

In winter-quarters, or at any time when you have nothing elſe to do, flog all your drummers round. If they do not then deſerve it, it is pretty certain they lately have, or ſhortly will: beſides, correction tends to keep them good, when they are ſo.

If you ſhould hear of any perſon being dangerouſly ill in any town or garriſon, when you beat through the ſtreets, take care to brace your drums well, and to make a confounded noiſe, as you paſs under their windows. This may ſometimes procure you a perquiſite.

In marching by the commanding officer, when you beat the ſhort troop, look as ſtern as poſſible, and appear as if you could eat him up at a mouthful.

When

When you pitch on a place for practice in garriſon, let it be as near the town as poſſible, that the officers may conſtantly hear the boys at *daddy-mammy*, and be thereby convinced that you do not ſuffer them to be idle. If it is cloſe to an hoſpital, a public ſchool, or a church, it will be ſo much the better; as the ſound of the drum will amuſe the ſick, divert the boys, and keep the old women awake at their devotions.

CHAP.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### *To the Drummer.*

BY your profeſſion you are evidently deſtined to make a noiſe in the world: and your party-coloured coat and drum carriage, like the zone of *Venus*, or halter about the neck of a felon, makes you appear a pretty fellow in the eyes of the ladies. So that you may always, if not over-modeſt, (which I muſt own is not often the failing of gentlemen of your calling) be ſure of bringing off a girl from every quarter. After infecting her with a certain diſeaſe, and ſelling her clothes, you may introduce her to the officers, your employments making you a dependant on *Mercury* as well as *Apollo*. This will at leaſt inſure you the thanks of the ſurgeon and his mate.

As

As it is neceſſary that a ſoldier ſhould know all the uſes of his arms, permit me to obſerve to you, that a drum and its appurtenances may, in the hands of a clever fellow, anſwer many good purpoſes beſides that of being beaten on. Should a flock of geeſe or ducks obſtruct your line of march, two or three may be ſafely and ſecretly lodged in it; and the drum caſe will hold peas, beans, apples and potatoes, when the havreſack is full.

Whenever you fall in with a horſeman on the road, you may try the rider's ſkill, and the horſe's mettle, by beating the grenadier's march juſt under his noſe. Should the rider be diſmounted, and get his arm broken, or his ſkull fractured, it is no more than he deſerves, for not paying a due reſpect to your cloth, in taking himſelf out of the road; and, after all, it is not your fault, but the horſe's.

When

When you mount guard with an officer, put by half the allowance of coals. This is your undoubted perquiſite, by uſage for time immemorial; and the Quarter-maſter-ſerjeant will help you to a chap to take them off your hands; or, at worſt, you may exchange them at the cantine for liquor.

Never ſweep the guard-room till the guard is juſt going to be relieved: the unſettled duſt will prove to the relieving officer, that you have not omitted that part of your duty.

All bottles, glaſſes, &c. brought with the officers' dinner, and left by miſtake, are, as well as the remains of the proviſion, your property: and ſhould a ſtray ſilver ſpoon happen to be amongſt them, you may venture to take it into your protection, leſt it ſhould fall into diſhoneſt hands.

When ordered to put the ſentence of a Court-martial into execution, you will do it according to your opinion of the matter; and, if the priſoner ſhould, whilſt in cuſtody, have treated you to a pot of beer, or to a dram, you know how to be grateful.

Should you arrive to ſuch a degree of excellence, as to be appointed an orderly drummer, you may paſs your time very comfortably; particularly, if you have an old, and not very ſkilful major, as he will want your aſſiſtance to put the regiment through its exerciſe. But, in that caſe, don't fail to conſider your own importance, and to take upon you accordingly: you may then bid defiance to the drum-major and the adjutant.

You muſt inform yourſelf of the meaning of the different beats of the drum; and endeavour to conform to the

the original intention of them. Thus, *reveiller* signifies to wake. Therefore, in performing this part of your duty in garrison, you muſt continue beating, not only till you have awakened the centinels, and the officer of the guard, but alſo till you have roufed all the neighbouring inhabitants.

When parading before the head-quarters to beat off the troop, retreat, or tattoo, contrive, by bracing, tapping and trying your drum, to make as much noiſe as poſſible. This will ſerve to convince the commanding officer of your punctuality,

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### *To the Private Soldier.*

AS a private ſoldier, you ſhould conſider all your officers as your natural enemies, with whom you are in a perpetual ſtate of warfare; you ſhould reflect that they are conſtantly endeavouring to withhold from you all your juſt dues, and to impoſe on you every unneceſſary hardſhip; and this for the mere ſatisfaction of doing you an injury. In your turn, therefore, make it a point to deceive and defraud them, every poſſible opportunity; and more particularly the officers of the company to which you belong.

First then, take every method of getting into your captain's debt; and, when you are pretty handſomely on his books, turn out a volunteer for

foreign

foreign ſervice, or elſe deſert; and after waiting for a proclamation, or an act of grace, ſurrender yourſelf to ſome other corps.

On duty, as ſoon as the corporal has poſted you ſentry, and left you, (if he has given himſelf the trouble of coming out with the relief) endeavour to accommodate yourſelf as conveniently as you can, the health of every good ſoldier being of the utmoſt conſequence to the ſervice. For this purpoſe, if you have a ſentry-box, get ſome ſtones, and make yourſelf a ſeat; or bore two large holes in the oppoſite ſides, through which you may paſs your ſtick, or for want of it, your firelock. Thus ſeated, in order that you may not fall aſleep, which would be rather improper and dangerous for a ſentry, ſing or whiſtle ſome merry tune, as loud as poſſible: this will both keep you awake, and convince people that you really are ſo.

In

In camp, where you cannot have the benefit of a box, as ſoon as you are poſted, carefully ground your arms in ſome dry place; a good ſoldier being always careful of his arms; and, wrapping yourſelf up in your watch-coat, ſit or lie down in the lee of ſome officer's marquis; and, to paſs the tedious hours away, whiſtle or ſing, as before directed; and if ever you ſmoke, there cannot be a better time to take a pipe.

If you are ſentinel at the tent of one of the field-officers, you need not challenge in the fore part of the evening, for fear of diſturbing his honour, who perhaps may be reading, writing, or entertaining company. But as ſoon as he is gone to bed, roar out every ten minutes at leaſt, *Who comes there?* though nobody is paſſing. This will give him a favourable idea of your alertneſs; and though his ſlumbers may be broken, yet will they be the more

more pleasing, when he finds that he reposes in perfect security. When the hour of relief approaches, keep constantly crying out, *Relief, relief!* it will prevent the guard from forgetting you, and prove that you are not asleep.

Perhaps it may be unnecessary to inform you, that in relieving you may go without your arms, and take the firelock from the man you relieve. By this contrivance none of the firelocks, but those of the sentries, will be wet, or out of order.

On a march, should you be one of the baggage guard, put your arms, knapsack, and havresack on the waggon; and if they are lost, or your firelock broken, make out some story to your captain, who at all events must replace and repair them.

Should

Should you, by accident, have pawned or ſold your neceſſaries, feign ſickneſs on the day they are reviewed, and borrow thoſe of any ſoldier, whoſe company is not inſpected. You may, in your turn, oblige him in the like manner; and, if this cannot be done, contrive to get confined for ſome trivial neglect, till the review is over.

If your comrade deſerts, you may ſafely ſell your whole kit, and charge him with having ſtolen it: ſhould he be caught, and deny it, nobody will believe him.

If the duty runs hard, you may eaſily ſham ſick, by ſwallowing a quid of tobacco. Knock your elbow againſt the wall, or your tent-pole, and it will accelerate the circulation to the quickneſs of a fever. Quick lime and ſoap will give you a pair of ſore legs, that would deceive the ſurgeon-general himſelf: and the rheumatiſm

is

is an admirable pretence, not eaſily diſcovered. If you ſhould be ſent to an hoſpital in London, contrive to draw money from the agent; it is your officer's buſineſs to look to the payment.

When you are really taken ill, flap your hat, let your hair hang down looſe upon your ſhoulders, wear a dirty handkerchief about your neck, unhook your ſkirts, and ungaiter your ſtockings. Theſe are all privileges of ſickneſs.

If your meſs have changed their marketing for gin, or any other good liquor, and have nothing to put into the pot, carefully wrap up a puppy or a brickbat in a cloth, and call it a ſheep's head, or a pudding. This you may very ſafely do, as it is an hundred to one that your officer will not be at the pains to examine it.

At a field-day, ſtop up the touch-hole of your piece with cobler's wax, or ſome other ſubſtance. This will prevent your firing, and ſave you the trouble of cleaning your arms: beſides, unleſs the quarter-maſter-ſerjeant and his pioneers are uncommonly careful, you may ſecrete ſome cartridges to ſell to the boys of the town to make ſquibs.

In the firings always be ſure to fill your pan as full of powder as poſſible; it will cauſe much fun in the ranks, by burning your right-hand man: and on the right wing it will alſo burn the officers; who, perhaps, to ſave their pretty faces, may order the right-hand file of each platoon not to fire, and thus ſave them the trouble of diſmounting their firelocks, and waſhing the barrel, after the exerciſe is over.

In coming down as front rank, be ſure to do it briſkly, and let the toe

of

of the butt firſt touch the ground. By this you may poſſibly break the ſtock; which will ſave you the trouble of further exerciſe that day: and your captain will be obliged to make good the damage. The ſame effect may be produced by coming from the ſhoulder to the order, at two motions, eſpecially on the pavement in a garriſon town.

As firing ball may be attended with accidents, and beſides gives a ſoldier the unneceſſary trouble of cleaning his piece, when you load with cartridge, put the ball downwards; which will ſettle the matter for that day.

When you want to ſkrew in a freſh flint, do it with your bayonet: if this notches it, it will be uſeful as a ſaw, and you will beſides ſhew your ingenuity in making it ſerve for purpoſes for which it never was intended; though, indeed, this weapon may

be

be ſaid to be the moſt handy of any a ſoldier carries. It is an excellent inſtrument for digging potatoes, onions, or turnips ſtuck in the ground, it makes a good candleſtick; and it will on occaſion ſerve either to kill a mudlark, or to keep an impertinent boor at a proper diſtance, whilſt your comrades are gathering his apples.

Should you get to be an officer's ſervant, you may immediately commence fine gentleman. If he is about your own ſize, you may wear his ſhirts and ſtockings; and ſhould you tear them in putting them on, it is his fault for having them made ſo ſmall.

When he is on guard, you may invite company to his marquis, and it is hard if you cannot get a key that will open his canteens.

If on the march he gives you a canteen with a lock to carry, this is truly muzzling

muzzling the ox; which is forbidden in ſcripture. You may therefore puniſh him, by breaking the bottle and drinking his liquor: there will be no difficulty to bring witneſſes to prove that it was done by a fall.

When you wait on him at the meſs, you may eaſily contrive to pocket half a fowl, a duck, a tongue, or ſome ſuch convenient morſel; and you and your brethren muſt be very awkward and improvident, if you can't find ſome beer, or a bottle of wine, to drink with it. Some ſutlers are kind enough to poor ſervants to ſcore a pot or two of ale for their benefit.

If you are bât-man to an officer, your perquiſites are certain. Sell half the forage to the ſutlers, who keep horſes or aſſes: if they don't pay you in money, they will in gin. As a chriſtian is more worthy than a beaſt, it is better your maſter's horſes ſhould want than you.

When

When in quarters, ſhould your landlord be uncivil, there are various methods by which you may bring him to reaſon. If he refuſes to ſubſiſt you at the rated allowance, you may ſoon force him to it, by roaſting a cat, a dog, or an old boot, at the landlord's fire; for it is no buſineſs of his, what you dreſs for your own dinner.

You may be ſure that, go into what quarters you will, the landlord will heartily wiſh you out of them. You ſhould therefore make it a point to give him good cauſe for it; as it is hard a man ſhould be hated and deſpiſed without reaſon.

*Qui capit, ille facit.*

F I N I S.

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